

EVERYBODY IS GOING THERE! GOING WHERE?
The Defender 7-19-12
Princeton 12-1-12
To The Colored State Fair

At Columbia, Tuesday November 5th to Saturday Nov. 9th

It will be the greatest Fair Negroes ever held in the State. Cold or hot, wet or dry, the people are going to the Fair for there will be many great attractions there. Shows, Races, Bands of Music, Military Drills, Foot-ball and Foot races will be yours to enjoy.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS HAVE BEEN GRANTED.

Send your best exhibits to the Fair, that all may see what the Negro is capable of doing in Agriculture, Mechanical Art, Domestic Science and Literature.

Good premiums were given last year and the people went away rejoicing at the promptness with which they were paid. But this year the premiums will be far more numerous and better, and paid in cash as soon as awarded.

Come and bring your friend, your other friends from all portions of the State will be there, to see the big Fair.

Remember the Dates **Nov. 5-9th, 1912**

For further information address,

E. J. SAWYER, President, Bennettsville.

A. ROBERTSON, Sec. Columbia, or

DR. J. H. GOODWIN, Supt. Weston.

The Messenger
The First County Fair
Savannah

THE FIRST TALLAPOOSA COUNTY COLORED FAIR—NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 1912—A FINANCIAL SUCCESS—AFTER PAYING EXPENSES CLEARS \$100.68.

The Tallapoosa Fair Association consists of seventeen active and industrious colored men, most of whom own their own land and make their living through the soil.

The association issued the premium lists for the Fair during the month of May, and two months prior to the date of the Fair printed five hundred circulars and fifteen hundred tickets.

In conducting this Fair we completely dispelled the idea that a

gathering of this kind and size could be conducted without trouble. It was estimated that fifteen hundred people entered and re-entered the Fair during the session. Among this number were about two hundred whites. Throughout the entire time not a drunken man, not

even a whiskey bottle was seen. For two nights until eleven o'clock the joys of the Fair went on. When the night's session closed the crowds dispersed and at no time and nowhere was a report of a pistol heard, a very common thing even after religious services among our people in the country communities.

Mr. C. F. Akins, white, exhibited his chickens and took away first prize. Mr. Akins helped with the punching of tickets on Friday, the

greatest day of the Fair.

Mr. J. R. Allgood, the most prominent white citizen of New Adka community, assisted us in the fair by exhibiting the largest ox in the county (weight 1,500 pounds, age six years).

Friday being the greatest day of the fair, we had the first and only program. We aimed to get rid of all show and go to the heart of things. Judge G. J. Sorrell, probate of Tallapoosa County, could not attend because he had a very important case on hand that day. He sent to those attending a very nice letter regretting his absence which was read by County Superintendent J. P. Oliver who made the principal speech of the day. In his speech County Superintendent Oliver paid high tribute to the successful operation of the fair. Among the many things he said were that he had always been a friend to the colored man; education of the proper kind is not only good for every class and kind of person but every class and kind of thing; the

race has made rapid progress under the leadership of Dr. Booker T. Washington. I am glad that the colored people are beginning to realize that the white man is his friend; the Negro labor is the safest and best labor for the South.

After the sheriff of Tallapoosa County had gone through and inspected all exhibits he impressed the idea that what we are doing is a step in the right direction.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

C. F. Akins	(chickens)	\$1 50
T. O. Dillard	(horse)	1 00
W. Pearson	(horse)	1 00
Charley Akins	(chickens)	1 50
W. S. Shealey	(syrup)	25
New Adka	(corn)	3 00
1st Rural School	(New Adka)	3 00
2nd Rural School	(Rome)	2 00
3rd Rural School	(Dadeville)	1 00
Fred Pearson	(bu. peanuts)	25
Blanche Smith	(bu. potatoes)	25
Ralph Gray	(pumpkins)	50
Betty Sands	(sugar cane)	50

Tillman Vines	(cowpea hay)	50
Tillman Vines	(oats hay)	50
Tillman Vines	(crab grass hay)	50
Fred Pearson	(hammer handles)	25
Dina Oneal	(quilt)	50
Hattear Goodwyn	(sofa pillow)	25
Ella Crab	(black berries)	25
Sarah Stroud	(apples)	25
Lula Harris	(peaches)	25
Mary Fallin	(cans pears)	25
Adelia Fielder	(tomatoes)	25
Milla Moss	(dress, home made)	25
Hallie Brown	(center piece)	25
Mary Lue Sands	(shuck hat)	25
Sarah Stroud	(dried apples)	25
Jannie Gray	(jelly)	25
Cleanone Harris	(pickles)	25
Ella Crab	(preserves)	25
Betsey Black	(cake)	25
Ralph Gray	(corn, 10 ears)	1 00
Garfield Smith	(furniture)	50
Peter Shealey	(rutabagas)	25
Tillman Vines	(exhibit)	2 00
Ralph Gray	(white potatoes)	15
Ralph Gray	(peas)	15
Polly Fallins	(quilt complicated)	25
John Paul	(wash board)	25
Julia Sands	(socks, home made)	25
Hattear Goodwry	(2nd best quilt)	50

Now, as to the financial success of our Fair, I am entirely satisfied. I have seen many county fairs but I have never seen or heard of one making its own expenses. As to the Tallapoosa County Colored Fair, it not only made expenses, but cleared up, having a balance on hand of \$100.68.

**NEGRO STATE FAIR
 OPENS NOVEMBER 18**

Macon, Ga., November 9.—(Special.) The programs for the negro state fair to be held here from November 18 to 28 have been issued, and the indications are that the fair will be unusually good this year. A premium list with prizes aggregating \$5,000 is out, and the prizes will be awarded along the same line adopted by the white state fair. The education and domestic displays this year will be the best yet shown, and the United States government will assist by sending displays from the treasury, naval and patent departments.

The opening day will be marked by an interstate drill between the Pythians of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Thursday, November 21, there will be a football game between Atlanta university and Haines Institute, of Augusta. Monday, November 25, will be ex-Slave day, and a big barbecue will be served in honor of the old-time darkies, very few of whom are now left. Tuesday, November 26, there will be a football game between the Georgia Industrial college of Savannah, and the Athens Athletic association. Thanksgiving day will be marked by field sports, in which all negro colleges of the state will participate.

**THE GEORGIA FAIR
 SHOWS PROGRESS**

Christian Recorder
 Industry of the Race Is Keynote of the 1912 Fair—Marked Progress in Agricultural and Industrial Pursuits.

11-28-12
 (From Macon Daily Telegraph.)

To-day is Augusta and Waynesboro day at the Negro state fair. A football game between teams of the Atlanta University and Haines Institute, of Augusta, will be played during the early afternoon. There are also horse races scheduled for the afternoon.

President R. R. Wright says he is well pleased with the showing the fair workers are making. The attendance is expected to grow on the coming days. The exhibits are installed and the midway in good running order. South Georgia day, which was yesterday, saw many visitors from various south Georgia cities.

Surpassing in quantity and quality any similar exhibit yet offered by the Negro State fair, the industrial display by the Negroes of Georgia as seen at the present state fair is an indication of the efforts being made over the state to train the young Negro in the useful arts. The pace has been set by the Georgia Industrial College, of Savannah, which has an excellent exhibition of what technical and domestic training will accomplish. Of considerable interest are the other exhibits by Negro citizens as well as offerings of grammar, high and other technical schools over the state.

The agricultural exhibit does not compare as to size with that of the last fair, but what there is, is of good quality, and represents the efforts of individuals and bodies of Negroes of various counties to make advancement in the agricultural arts. The farm displays are well arranged and some of them attractive. The exhib-

itors are intelligent Negroes and desirous of showing their fruits to visitors.

One-Horse Farm Exhibit.

A one-horse farm exhibit by J. S. Statham, of Wellston, shows what a thrifty man can accomplish. In this booth are found sugar cane of two varieties, corn, hay, potatoes, cotton, peanuts, cabbage, wheat, rye, oats, eggs and dairy products and a variety of canned fruits.

The Dodge county exhibit is managed by A. A. Long, and is a good one. Here are found four bales of cotton, a magnificent display of sweet potatoes, hay, collards, pumpkins, sugar cane, a freak sweet potato of 24 inches, peanuts, many varieties of peas, pomegranates, and corn. The display of canned and preserved fruits is fine, there being pears, peaches, grapes, blackberries, figs,

watermelons, in cans and glass, pear jelly, apple jelly, pepper sauce, grape wine, cucumber pickle and cane syrup of good quality.

In addition the Dodge county exhibitors have brought to Macon several pieces of antique which they are proud to show off. There is a pot which is said to be 101 years old, having the name of the original owner attached; a saw said to be 140 years old and a shaving brush and old pipe used in the days of slavery, with the claim made that they are 125 years old.

The Twiggs county exhibit is managed by Rev. J. G. Thomas, and shows good quality of hay, cotton, sweet potatoes, corn, shelled and on the ear, peanuts, hickory nuts, peas and collards.

Woman Has Exhibit.

Hattie Bradley, a Negro woman of this county, has an exhibit of her own making which compares along with the county exhibits. Here is the only woman's exhibit at the fair and shows the following: Sides of meat, Irish and sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cashews, watermelons, hickory nuts, turnips, syrup and canned goods, sugar cane, cotton, peppers, walnuts, eggs and dairy products, okra, turnips, artichokes and a small but neat display of hand work and fancy dress work.

The display of the Georgia Colored and Industrial Home of this city is small but a fair beginning for the young inmates. They have finished and showing a model of a house, a desk, miniature swing, a few garments, all of their own work, and a limited amount of agricultural products.

R. Smart, of this county, is featuring in his individual exhibit the mammoth yellow yam, and shows besides a cotton seed he claims will yield two bales to the acre, cotton, collards, canned goods, etc. Smart's exhibit is one of the most attractively arranged in the building.

The Laurens county exhibit is managed by T. F. Lewis, who shows a liberal and well matured display of hay, sugar cane, groundpeas, corn, sweet potatoes, hickory nuts, pomegranates, collards, peppers, turnips, watermelons, varieties peas, oats, cured hams, pumpkins, canned goods and a cane basket called the "eight rooms and a hallway," made exclusively by Bee Fordhams, of the county.

Cotton His Specialty.

M. L. Yopp has an individual exhibit of Laurens county products. He shows cotton as a specialty, there being ten stalks with a total of 1,879 bolls. Other farm products consist of oats, hay, sugar cane, hams, canned goods and syrup.

Twigg county is represented by R. D. Harkless, not officially, but with an individual exhibit. Showing here are a bale of cotton, three bales of hay, four bushels of corn, two and a half bushels of peanuts, three gallons of

cane syrup, the purple top, cow horn and silver glow turnips, pumpkins, artichokes, thirty stalks of sugar cane, peas and peppers. The exhibit shows care and taste in arrangement.

The Dodge county corn contest has a display of the yields and has as manager A. A. Long. The average per acre and quality of the corn are both high.

In the agricultural building there is a display of chickens, geese, turkeys and guineas. The Georgia State industrial College entered some while individuals entered the remainder. The college also has a pen of fine Berkshire hogs sent from the Chat-ham county farm.

The industrial exhibits are arranged by districts. The one of the sixth, the Macon district, is large and shows a variety of work. The Central City College shows an exhibition of cooking by its pupils, composing the class of 100 girls, also fancy, hand and embroidery work, besides a remarkable display of millinery. Hats are trimmed and the paper and ribbon flowers made in this display.

The Negro public schools of the city, the Green and Hazel street schools and the Pleasant Hill school show fancy and hand work, drawing, wicker basket work and a flower exhibit by Ross Ashton.

State College Leads.

Naturally the best exhibit is that from the Georgia State Industrial College of Savannah, and is in charge of L. B. Thompson, head of the industrial department of the college and secretary of the state fair. Mrs W. G. Hill, head of the domestic science department of the state college, is also head of the exhibit in the round or woman's building.

The exhibit from the college includes the departments of domestic science, tailoring, dressmaking, iron and wood work, etc. The college has recently installed machinery for shoe-making and there are some samples of the work. The old style hand-made shoes and boots are shown also.

A sample of the yellow yam, of which 500 bushels were raised on the farm this year, is shown along with the general exhibit from the college. The bread, pastry, cakes, candies and other delicacies made by the young Negro cooks are all tempting and tastefully arranged.

The boys of the masonry department made two 4-foot urns of concrete this year and have them on exhibition. These are to be presented to Mayor John T. Moore with the compliments of the president and students of the college when the fair comes to a close. There is a hammer also made by the iron workers which is to be given to Mayor Moore. An iron chair, well made cabinet, a complete one-horse wagon, tailor-made suits, etc., complete the exhibit

from the industrial college.

The Savannah city exhibit comprises mainly a mattress manufacturing sample of Daniel Simmons, of that city, who has made a reputation for the quality and durability of his mattresses.

District Exhibits.

The exhibit from the Albany district revealed the work of the normal and public schools of that city, the Oak Hill and Sylvester schools. The exhibit consists of hand, drawn, fancy and embroidery work.

The fifth district shows similar work from the Atlanta free kindergarten, the Oglethorpe kindergarten of Atlanta University, and the Bryant preparatory and industrial day and night school.

The schools of Columbus and New-man, besides many in the country, contributed to the fourth district's exhibit.

The eleventh district has no school exhibit, but much hand work from Negro citizens of the district.

The Upson county fancy work exhibit is well arranged and fairly full.

The Starr school, of Thomaston, has an exhibit done by pupils who have only been in the school for nine months. The industrial department of this school is only nine months old. There is in this booth an aeroplane model made by Oscar Jewell, a Negro boy, who formerly lived in Macon, but who lives in Greensboro now.

Floral exhibits are shown by Monroe Roland and Mattie D. Walker, both of this city. The exhibit consists mainly of ferns in pots and bulbs.

The display of the Third district shows work from the Negro schools of Americus, Cordele, Marshallville, Perry, Richland, the Lamson school, etc. It consists of fancy work, wicker work and cooking.

In one corner of the round building is an exhibit from the Stanfordville Industrial school which is creditable. The boys and girls corn clubs of that district have a showing of corn besides much fancy work.

Taken altogether the exhibits in the industrial building are of high order. These Negroes in charge of the exhibits are proud of their work and anxious to show what they have accomplished. The bearing of the Negroes in all departments of the fair is what ought to be and white people are welcomed to inspect their work.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

TALKS AT MACON FAIR

Preaches Doctrine of Work to Negro Farmers

CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS

Advises Members of His Race to Stay on the

Farm. 11-3-12

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 2.—Occupying an improvised platform in front of the grand stand and surrounded by an immense audience largely composed of negro farmers of Macon County, Dr. Booker T. Washington delivered a characteristic address this afternoon at the Macon County Fair Grounds. The features which attracted such a record-breaking crowd of colored farmers and students and teachers of Tuskegee Institute were the address of Dr. Washington and the fact that Saturday was set apart by the Fair Association as Negro Day. While there was quite a large number of white people present the day and the grounds were given over entirely to the colored people, who even had their own music, furnished by the famous Tuskegee Institute Band.

In the course of his address, which lasted forty-five minutes, Dr. Washington advised members of his race to stay on the farm, and to work 300 days in the year instead of 150 days; to raise from the soil what they consume; to draw from their own gardens and smokehouses instead of drawing from the store; to fill their wagons with home products when they come to town and return home with empty wagons; to beautify their homes, to have attractive schoolhouses and churches, and advised the cultivation of the friendly spirit between the races as manifested by the white managers of the Macon County Fair.

READY FOR FAIR

Thirty-fourth Annual Fair of North Carolina Industrial Association Will be Held at Raleigh, October 21-26—Large Number of Exhibits. 10-3-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1.—Everything is in readiness for the thirty-fourth annual fair to be held at Raleigh, October 21-26 under the management of the North Carolina Industrial Association. This year's exhibits will be one of the features of the fair.

The officers of the North Carolina Industrial Association are:

E. E. Byran, president; H. R. Goodson, vice-president; Capt. J. E. Hamlin, secretary; M. Watts, treasurer.

Executive Committee: Col. J. H. Young, Prof. E. A. Johnson, Prof. W. F. Debnam, T. L. Love, Rev. C. H. King, Dr. R. H. W. Leak, Mr. Britton Pearce, Rev. C. H. Williamson, Mr. Abram Young, Mr. S. H. Townes, Prof. C. N. Hunter, Mr. William Burgess, Mr. Willis M. Graves, Rev. S. N. Vass, D. D., Mr. N. L. Jeffries, Rev. W. A. Jones, J. T. Anderson, Dr. P. H. Williams, Prof. J. H. Branch, W. J. Latham, M. Northam, Dr. Chas. A. Dunston, Hon. C. W. Hoover, Prof. H. S. Smith,

Prof. H. S. Christian, Maj. A. J. Haywood, Dr. L. E. McCauley, Prof. W. B. Hunter, C. B. Bellamy, Berry Gunter, D. P. Lane, G. L. Lane, Jr., W. W. Gorham, D. H. Reid, L. C. Davis, G. W. Fleming, C. H. Young, C. H. Perry, Ferry Noble, Turner Evans, Jacob Hayes, Samuel Hayes, J. R. Faison, R. B. Fitzgerald, H. R. Goodson, Prof. E. E. Smith, Hon. A. R. Middleton, Hon. H. P. Cheatham, Prof. J. R. Hawkins, C. E. Burgess, W. J. Matthews, S. M. R. Slade, Rev. W. G. Avent, Mansfield Thornton, Rev. H. Pair, Prof. H. E. Hagans, Dr. Jas. B. Dudley, Berry O'Kelly, Prof. S. H. Vick, Prof. S. G. Atkins, Col. C. S. L. A. Taylor, P. L. Baskerville, Rev. L. D. Twine, Prof. F. R. Freeman, Fletcher Lockhart, H. H. Faulkner, Dr. J. E. Shepard, Dr. C. S. Brown, Prof. R. B. McRay, Prof. W. R. Hall, John P. Arrington and Dr. J. T. Pope, Chairman Executive Committee.

Fairs - 1912

BLACK BELT FAIR CLOSES, BOOKER WASHINGTON TALKS

Negro Farmers of Marengo
County Advised to Work

WHITE PEOPLE PRESENT

Head of Tuskegee Institute
Tells Farmers to Work Year
Round, Not Half

Special to The Advertiser.
DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Sept. 28.—The second annual fair of the Black Soil Fair Association embracing the counties of Marengo, Hale, Perry, Greene, Sumter and Choctaw, held at the fair grounds one mile east of Demopolis, closed yesterday at sundown, after making one of the most creditable exhibits of handicraft and mechanical and agricultural industries in the history of fairs.

The exhibits by the white people were displayed in a large frame-building, the poultry and live stock being placed under separate sheds.

The negro exhibits were displayed under a large tent and consisted of corn, cotton, potatoes, hay, culinary and needle work, ferns, child's work, poultry, etc.

The negro department was the center of attraction and the display was highly praised by visitors, many of whom wrote complimentary testimonials in the register.

Prominent Visitors.
Among the prominent visitors to this department which was in charge of Professor U. S. Jones, principal colored high school, were Congressman Taylor, Mr. Charles G. Abernethy, president Alabama State Exposition; Booker T. Washington, Major Hearen and others.

The agricultural display by the Southern Railway and the elaborate exhibit by the Eddins, the most progressive truckers in Marengo County, attracted much attention, and were among the best in the frame-building. Indeed, all of the exhibits in the building would have done credit to a State fair.

Yesterday was red letter day in Demopolis. Many of the business houses were decorated with flags and bunting. The streets were crowded with hundreds of visitors from the rural districts, the negroes being in the majority. This unusual gathering of negroes reflected the burning desire to see Booker T. Washington, who arrived at the depot at 9.45 a. m., accompanied by his wife and his private secretary, and large delegation of negroes from Selma and Uniontown.

The greatest demonstration by the negro population ever witnessed here was seen when the train arrived.

Dr. Washington finally emerged from the crowd and was given an automobile ride through the principal streets and to the fair grounds. The automobile was furnished for the occasion by the former mayor.

Long before 3 o'clock in the afternoon crowds began to gather at the fair grounds to hear and see Booker Washington. The Italian band, employed by the Fair Association, discoursed fine music, while the "Bingville Band," or a contingent of negro musicians from Postmaster Garber's plantation near Laneyville, occupied the judge's stand and alternated the selections of the trained musicians by their inimitable performance. This contrast between great and grotesque furnished merriment enough for the good-natured audience. The trained band played "Dixie." The crowd applauded. As soon as the applause ended the "Bingville Band" struck up Dixie in a hurry, each member of the band trying to beat the other to the end of the tune. This would have brought down the house, but as four-fifths of the audience was out doors the "Bingville Band" brought down the field.

At thirty minutes after three o'clock Dr. Washington arrived in an automobile accompanied by Professor U. S. Jones and Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor of the colored Baptist Church. Professor Jones, acting as master of ceremonies, called upon Hon. George Washington Taylor, member of Congress from the First District to introduce the speaker of the evening.

Taylor Introduces Speaker.
Introducing Dr. Washington, Mr. Taylor said he had not been notified to deliver the address; that he was largely responsible for the presence of the speaker of the evening; that he could speak an hour on what he knows of Dr. Washington and a week on what the world knows about him; that the great leader of the negro race had been invited to speak; that looking into his face and hearing his words of advice, they might learn to do things. Declaring that Booker T. Washington is a big subject and that the civilized world claims him and proclaims him "Dr. Booker T. Washington," Mr. Taylor returned to his seat amid the prolonged applause of white and colored.

Dr. Washington began his address by thanking Mr. Taylor and others for inviting him and faced a sea of faces never before witnessed in Marengo County.

"At no other place in the world that I have visited, except in the South, could one witness such a scene as is here presented. Here we have gathered on the same grounds, in large numbers, representatives of the best and most cultured white people, and also the masses of our own race present in tremendous number. Both races have come here for the purpose of making an exhibition at this fair of the products of the soil, the shop and the home. The object is to stimulate pride in farming, in mechanical work and in house work. Each race is striving to be of assistance to the other. On these grounds, while there are large numbers of each race, there is peace and friendship and good or-

der. I question whether the same scene could be witnessed in any other section of the world except in the Black Belt of the South.

"One disadvantage that both races labor under here in the South is owing to the fact that the worst things that occur are widely reported throughout the world, while the best things, which indicate racial progress and friendship, are seldom heard outside of the local community.

Division of Races.
"In Marengo County there are in the rough some 10,000 white people and 30,000 colored people. Here, it seems to me, there is a magnificent opportunity presented for you to make an exhibition to the world in making a model county, a county that will show at all times how it is possible for these two races to live together in helpful, friendly relationship to each other; how it is possible for the white man to help the colored man and the colored man to help the white man; how it is possible at all times for the white man to see that justice is meted out to the members of my own race.

"To my own race I want to say that we have advantages here in the Black Belt of the South that I often fear we do not rightly appreciate. We have one of the best climates in the world; we have good soil; we can find plenty of work to do every day in the year; we are paid reasonably good wages for that work; land is comparatively cheap and any man who has the ambition to do so, can become the owner of a piece of land here in the Black Belt of the South, where white people understand the colored people and colored people understand the white people. While in other parts of the world, laboring classes have to seek labor, here labor seeks us and we must understand once for all that we will not be permitted to occupy this rich territory unless we can prove to the world that we can get as much out of the soil as any other race can get out of it. Only a few years ago the American Indian was given one of the richest territories in the United States and he failed to develop that country; the result is that the white man went in and took possession.

"The fall of the year is the danger season for our race. This is the season when money comes into our hands and if we are not careful, winter or spring will overtake us and we will be without anything to live on. This is the season when every member of our race in Marengo County should make up his mind to save a portion of that which he gets from his crop. He should invest it in the bank or in some property, and be sure that he does not start the next year worse off than he is now. The time is speedily coming when the colored man who cannot get enough ahead to live on during the year will not be able to get 'advances' as he has been doing in the past. One difficulty with the average colored farmer consists in the fact that he tries to pursue a policy which no other business man pursues; and that is working about half of the year. I will guarantee to say that the merchant in Marengo County keeps his store open every day in the year; the lawyer, the doctor, the banker, keep their places of business open every day in the year, but the average colored farmer in this county, I wager, does not work more than 150

days out of the 365 days, and still at the end of the year he wonders why he is poor. We remain poor because we try to do something that no other business man does, and that is to try to live by working half of the time. In a climate like this the farmer can find something to do every day in the year, and I advise you, that when your cotton crop is gathered, instead of stopping work, begin at once to put in another crop; something that will bring you in some cash between the cotton raising seasons. The farmer who grows vegetables, who takes some butter, some fowls, some eggs or fruit or berries into town on Saturday, is the farmer who has some cash coming in every day in the year instead of having cash only once a year.

Great Opportunity.
"I said a minute ago that you have a great opportunity to make this a model county. I want to see my race become models in this county in the matter of industry and thrift. Get rid of every idle man; get rid of every criminal character. Do not shield the criminal; do not hide the man who commits crime, but let the officers understand that we are just as willing to punish the criminal as the members of any other race.

"I hope, too, that our good white friends will help you make this a model county in the matter of educating members of our race. When I say education, I do not mean mere book learning; I do not mean that which is going to make a dude of a person, but I mean the kind of education that will make a person respect labor; the kind of education that will make him more reliable as a laborer, a greater producer, that will make him respect himself, obey the law and become a helpful, intelligent force in the county.

"In many of the Black Belt counties of the South our race is not treated fairly in the matter of education. I know one county in a Southern State where last year the negro child had spent upon him from the public school fund, 26 cents per capita, in that same county each white child had spent upon him over \$22. Now, this is unfair to the negro child; it is unfair to the white man himself. Education will do certain things for members of every race which no other force can do. If the negro remains ignorant he is more likely to become a criminal, become costly to the county and State. The negro, if ignorant, cannot be expected to know what the law is; cannot be expected to exercise that degree of self-control which will make him abstain from murdering; from stealing and from other criminal acts in the same degree that the intelligent person does. The ignorant negro boy, without education, when he commits crime, is treated by the same judge, before the same jury, under the same laws, of evidence that the white boy, with education, is treated before. If the average white man, who employs negro labor would make a reckoning, he would find that a very large proportion of the colored people who labor for him do not work more than a third of the time because they are sick. The plain meaning of this is that no race can keep its body strong, clean and healthy without some education and the ignorant negro is costly in the matter of labor to him-

self; is costly to the white man who employs him because he does not understand how to keep his body strong and fit for labor. Ignorance in a county like this is not only costly in the loss of time growing out of sickness, but it is costly to the white man as well as to the negro himself in the committing of crimes.

Illustration Given.
"In a certain county of the South, I happen to know that two negro women were tried before a court because one woman had bit off the ear of the other. This trial meant that two or three or a dozen of the best white men in the county had to spend a whole day in listening to the sickening, dirty details connected with this crime. In addition to that, this trial occupied the time of judges, lawyers, jurymen and grand jurymen for a whole day or more; and also the time of some of the best white men in the county; time that could have been given to the matter of education, or industry or moral and religious development of the county; instead of this, all their time for a whole day was given to this little sickening, dirty, criminal incident committed between two ignorant colored people. Say what one will of educating the negro, it is very rare that the educated negro, men like Professor Jones and others in this county, costs the county a single dollar on account of any crime that he commits.

"The policy of sending ignorant and poor people to the jail, to the penitentiary or to the coal mine will not remove crime. We have got to go deeper and remove the cause of crime which is, in the majority of cases, ignorance and overt.

"The negro woman in a county like this cooks the white man's food, nurses the white man's children, but it is impossible that that negro woman should keep herself clean, live a moral life and render intelligent and conscientious service unless she has some degree of education. Crime draws no color line; disease draws no color line. The germs of disease that have their origin in the cabin of the ignorant woman will soon spread to the mansion of the white man.

"I believe, too, that it will pay the white people in a county like this to give more attention to making the negro more comfortable and happy in the country districts. No one will dispute the fact that the negro is better off in the country than he is in the town or city, but often the best negro families leave the country districts and go to the cities because they cannot educate their children in the poor schools of the country districts. Often they find a school in the country taught by an inefficient teacher or in a broken-down, uncomfortable log cabin or school house, and with a school term of only three or four months in the year. By reason of these conditions, some of the best negro families leave the farm and go to the city. From a mere point of dollars and cents, it would pay, in my opinion, every land owner in Marengo County to see to it that on each one of his farms there is a good school house with a good teacher, with a school term lasting eight or nine months in the year, and that there is a good church, and good minister.

Another Reason.

"Again, some of the best negro farmers get discouraged and leave the country because the land owners are not foresighted enough to build good houses for them to live in. The best type of negro labor cannot be kept on a farm in a broken-down one-roomed cabin. I will guarantee to say that the land owner in Marengo County who furnishes the best houses for the negro tenants is the man who gets the best and reliable class of negro tenants.

"On all these matters, I have spoken plainly from my heart to my race and to my white friends. I have spoken plainly because I love the South as I love no other part of the world. In Marengo County, I am glad to see that the white people, for the most part, encouraging the negro to make the most of himself; that every negro in this county has a white friend who is willing to stand by him so long as he shows that he is trying to help himself and do the right thing. I want all the members of my race to show to the white man in this county that they appreciate his good will and his helpful kindness by living a useful, industrious, upright life."

Georgia Baptist

The Third Rural School Fair of Sumter County Held at Americus Institute, April 25, 1912.

6/27/12.

The Rural School Fair of Sumter County colored school has just closed. The fair was held Thursday, April 25th at Americus Institute. The exhibits were very good indeed. There was in every way an improvement upon the efforts of the two years just preceding. More than three times as many schools took part this year as last. Only nine schools participated last year while more than thirty were represented this year. The exhibits were more varied and evidenced a higher degree of skill in the work done. The exhibits included plain and fancy sewing, quilt work, basketry, mats, caning, mattresses, wash-boards with samples of the literary work done in a few of the schools. Many of the articles put on the market will bring fancy prices.

A prize of ten dollars had been offered for the best industrial ex-

hibit from any rural school. This prize was taken by the New Mt. Moriah School, taught by Miss Mary L. Wallace, Americus. This school led in quantity and quality of its work. There was only one prize offered for industrial exhibits, but there were many other schools worthy of mention. In short, every school represented did credit to itself and prophesied greater things for the future.

That Miss B. E. Battle, the Supt. of Industrial work in the rural schools of Sumter has been busy and done her work well was shown in the fact that the people came in such large numbers this year. Each year the fair is held at Americus Institute and the deliberations take place in the school chapel. Heretofore the chapel has been ample for the accommodation of all who attended, but this year we needed a room double the size to seat those present. The country people began to come in the afternoon of the 24th and long before the hour to begin the next day the grounds and buildings were filled with people and they continued to come.

This time before speech making began was spent inspecting the different exhibits. These exhibits were arranged in eight class-rooms, ten rooms on the first floor of the two girls dormitories, all girls from these rooms having moved up on the second and third floors for that purpose. In many cases two schools used the same room.

One noteworthy fact about all is that so many patrons came to the fair and are becoming so thoroughly interested in the industrial feature of their schools at home. It argues permanency for the movement and encouragement for the teachers.

This movement came into Sum-

ter County schools through the initiative of Principle Reddick of Americus Institute, and he has been very active in keeping a live interest in, and generating enthusiasm in the work. Having an abiding interest in his race generally and in Sumter County particularly he determined that whatever he and Americus Institute could do the improvement of the Educational system of the county should be alone. He therefore, offered his services to the County Board of Education to help secure for the county aid from the Jeares Fund. He further agreed that one of the regular teachers of Americus Institute should become available for Superintendent of industries in the county schools, although the school (Americus Inst.) would greatly need her there. She now gives only one day to the Institute during a week while the county schools are in session, free of charge grants the use of the buildings and grounds for the display of the accomplishments of the schools from April to April each year.

In connection with the industrial exhibits, was held this year a spelling match in which two pupils from each county school could take part. The majority of the schools took advantage. Truly the people are coming to the realization of the triple development in our educational system—"The head, heart and hand."

There was no printed program, but the following is about the order in which matters was carried out. Principle Reddick was chairman. After assembling, the students of Americus Institute led in singing some plantation melodies and Rev. Brantley Carter, a trustee and pastor of the Spring Hill school prayed. Chairman Reddick then made a few re-

marks appropriate for the occasion and introduced Miss B. E. Battle who gave a brief account of the increased interest on the part of teachers, pupils, and patrons. She emphasized some of the benefits derived from the work in the school and pointed out some of the difficulties met with. Miss Battle through speaking, a conference was entered into. In this conference, Principle Reddick propounded the following question: "What have you done aside from teaching to help the people of your community?" 1. Do the people manifest interest in improving school conditions? 2. What interest does the preacher manifest in the education of your community? 3. How does he show his interest? 4. Do the white people take any interest in your school? 5. Have you tried to interest the white people? 6. Do you teach in a school house? 7. What are you doing to get better facilities for teaching such as school houses, desks, black-boards, charts, maps, etc.? 8. Do you read any educational journal? Some of these questions provoked lengthy discussions.

Following the first question many interesting and encouraging things were heard. One teacher had instituted prize contests in gardening among the patrons. Some had organized mother's meetings; one had set up what she styled an advisory council for improvement in church matters in her community. No. 5. Brought out the fact that in some communities the white people are very much interested in Negro schools and contributed largely to their support. No. 6 developed that in this county, of the 32 schools heard from, 20 are taught in churches, 7 in school houses and in halls. Ten schools did not report themselves. No. 8 proved

that many of the schools taught in churches will be taught in school houses next term because the people have bought land already and are going about building for another year.

Some of the prominent white citizens attending the fair were: Mr. Andrews of Rylander Shoe Co., Mayor Mathis, Col. W. P. Wallace, Editor J. T. Gamble, Hon. W. S. Moore County School Supt., Judge Hillyer President County Board of Education, Supt. Moore, Editor Gamble and Col. Wallace each made a strong speech endorsing the work done and assured all present that they desired to help the black man to better things and urged that the blacks do not themselves lose hope but push bravely on. President Hillyer assured the audience that he approved what was being done and was desirous of even greater improvement but said he did not make speeches and sat. Then vacation for dinner came.

After dinner the spelling match came. This was done in the old fashion country order of spelling match. Most of the schools present took part and they did quite well. The prize which was five dollars in gold was taken by little Oriola Carter for the Spring Hill School. A very close second for that prize was Caesar Hall from Mrs. New-some's School. Thus ended the Rural School Fair of Sumter County for 1912.

While Americus Institute does not enter the contests, each year she displays samples of her industries at the Fair for inspiration. This year her exhibits were pronounced superb.

J. E. Brown, Reporter.

Fairs — 1912

EVERYBODY IS GOING THERE! GOING WHERE?

To The Colored State Fair

At Columbia, Tuesday November 5th to Saturday Nov. 9th

It will be the greatest Fair Negroes ever held in the State. Cold or hot, wet or dry, the people are going to the Fair for there will be many great attractions there. Shows, Races, Bands of Music, Military Drills, Foot-ball and Foot races will be yours to enjoy.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS HAVE BEEN GRANTED.

Send your best exhibits to the Fair, that all may see what the Negro is capable of doing in Agriculture, Mechanical Art, Domestic Science and Literature.

Good premiums were given last year and the people went away rejoicing at the promptness with which they were paid. But this year the premiums will be far more numerous and better, and paid in cash as soon as awarded.

Come and bring your friend, your other friends from all portions of the State will be there, to see the big Fair.

Remember the Dates **Nov. 5-9th, 1912**

For further information address,

E. J. SAWYER, President, Bennettsville.

A. ROBERTSON, Sec. Columbia, or

DR. J. H. GOODWIN, Supt. Weston.

**NEGRO EXHIBIT CONTAINS
FURNITURE AND PHAETON**

**Dairy Products and Potatoes
Add to Display**

**SEVERAL SCHOOLS ENTER
Mont Ad. 15-23-12
Tuskegee Institute Leads in
Getting Efforts of Race Be-
fore Fair Visitors**

The negro exhibit at the Alabama Exposition is one of the most rarely interesting from a sociological point of view. It illustrates at one and the same time what the South is doing for the negro and what the negro is

making and millinery departments the girls show themselves as skilled needlewomen. The hats range in value to \$25. In the carpentry division the boys show some splendid examples of wood-turning consisting of fine cabinet work and carved balustrades. The forging department exhibits a high degree of mechanical skill.

Every tool and domestic utensil used at the institution is the product of its own shops. The wheelwright school has turned out a very handsome double phaeton. Full sets of elaborate harness has also been sent down from Tuskegee. The foundry work is that of thorough high-class workers. One of the most remarkable manufacturers is that of handsome grates and irons. The tailoring division invites special attention. All the military uniforms are tailored by the students, and the examples shown are as trim as any worn in the regular army.

Dairy Products Add.

The agricultural division has a superb array. Rich bars of golden butter are displayed, shaped into a pyramid in the dairy department with the most modern machinery used in its production. The institution specially prides itself on its sweet potatoes, some of which weigh six to seven pounds. The canning factory shows quantities of fruits and vegetables put up and labeled in commercial style.

The electrical display deserves special mention consisting of a completely installed switchboard. All the wiring at the institute is done by the boys. Exclusive of the Institute's exhibit, several other schools and communities throughout the State deserve attention. One of these is that of the Kowaliga School, situated sixteen miles from a railroad, which displays reassuring examples of domestic and industrial craftsmanship.

An unusual display is that of the Snow Hill Normal School, whose principal, a graduate from the institute, has modeled all its departments on the plan of Tuskegee. Another highly interesting exhibit is that sent out by the Hannon public school, whose principal, Florilla Powell, when asked how she found time to do so much, modestly declared that she desired to devote her life to the uplifting of her race.

She teaches 175 to 200 pupils also giving special attention to those branches most useful to a country population. In addition she instructs the mothers on Saturdays in domestic arts, as canning, bread making and dress making.

Other noteworthy exhibits are those of Macon school, Elmore County, Mt. Meigs school, Autaugaville, Union Springs, Klondike, Madison Park Conference.

The Montgomery exhibit is especially comprehensive in all departments. The Montgomery Normal School has a magnificent exhibit, one of the most remarkable examples shown being the head of Father Montgomery modeled in clay by Oscar Saffold, a lad of 15, also a most excellent and praiseworthy exhibit of the work of an 18-year-old girl, Lottie Davis.

The Handicraft Club of Montgomery has a display of artistic merit that will delight the eye of any one fond of needlework. This display is equal to that of convent work. The negro truck growers of Montgomery County have also sent in splendid exhibits.

NEGRO FAIR PAYS A 10 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Augusta Negroes Conduct
Fair Association on a
Paying Business

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITS

Near Five Thousand Persons Witness Foot-
ball Game Between Haines Institute and
Paine College.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10.—The annual Negro Fair closed Friday evening after the four most successful days of its existence. It opened Tuesday morning, November 12, with an opening address by the Rev. Richard Carroll, President of the South Carolina Negro State Fair, Columbia, S. C. It was a notable effort and a tremendous crowd heard him. Wednesday was Pythian day, and the special feature was the annual Pythian prize drill. The first prize was won by Danon, Company A, the champion company of Georgia, and the company which has never been defeated in a prize drill. Capt. John L. Jenkins commanded. The second prize was won by Pythian Company D, Capt. S. B. Harris. Judges were: Col. L. H. Moseley, Capt. J. A. Norlett, J. C. Lokey and Capt. T. J. Walker.

Thursday was the red letter day, for on this day the football teams from Haines Institute and Paine College met in their annual contest under the auspices of the Fair Association, which has become the most important event in the athletic schedule of the two schools. There have been two contests preceding this one; the first was a tie, the second was won by Haines with a score of 6 to 0, and interest in this game was at fever heat. The grandstand was divided into two sections, and the purple and white of Paine waved a riotous contest of color with the black and red of Haines.

Probably 5,000 people were present when the two teams lined up for the struggle, a large number of whom were leading white citizens. The game was thrillingly exciting, and when Johnnie Collic, quarterback for Haines, went through Paine's heavy interference for a run of 60 yards to a touchdown, the Haines girls and everybody else went wild. Haines won by the score of 14 to 0, and thus becomes unquestionably the champion.

Exhibits in the woman's department were better than ever, and the judges

had a hard time making their awards. Judges in this department were, Mrs. Annie Moseley, Mrs. Grace Sweet, Mrs. Maria Berrien and Mrs. Ella Wray.

In the horse show some splendid specimens were shown, and prizes were awarded in all the divisions. Dr. S. S. Johnson, Wm. Youngblood and C. J. Floyd were the judges.

The baby show brought forth a number of Augusta babies, ranging in age from four months to three years, eight months. Prizes were awarded by the Rev. R. J. McCann, D. D.

Prizes were awarded in the corn show, agricultural department and manufacturing exhibits.

The closing day, Friday, was children's day, and all the schools of the city, public and private, were given a holiday. The grounds were overrun with them, and the exhibitors and attractions had special diversions for them.

The Negro Fair Association has Dr. C. T. Walker for president, Dr. Silas X. Floyd, secretary; Henry C. Young, treasurer. During its existence it has never failed to pay a 10 per cent. dividend each year, and besides purchasing a large farm, has a large surplus in the treasury.

**Negro
Fair.**

*Saturday Evening
Subscription
11/29/12*

**The First Annual
State Negro Fair
At TAFT, OKLA.**

Muskogee Okla

Remember the premium list will be out on or about July 1, 1912.

The fair will exhibit from Sept. 16-21, 1912, at Taft, Okla. Keep it in mind that it will be a grand Negro Fair. Come and exhibit.

Officers in charge are: G. Winsley, President; J. E. Crane, Treasurer; J. C. Springs, Secretary; S. T. Grimes, General Manager and Advertising Manager; Dr. T. W. Kyle, T. C. Cunliff, J. E. Craine, J. C. Springs, G. Wensley are on the board of directors.

PRIZE AWARDS AT

The Atlanta Fair.
THE NE 2nd Year
Fine Showing Made by the People of Augusta, Ga., at the Annual Negro Fair, Which is in Progress
Augusta, Ga., 9-16-12.
(By Silas X. Floyd.)

Awards were made as follows in the woman's department on yesterday morning by the following judges: Annie Moseley, Grace Sweet, Marie Berrien, Ella Wray and two clerks:

Best quart green corn, canned in glass, Rosa Lamback, R. F. D., No. 4, Augusta, Ga.; second prize, best jar canned tomatoes, Anne Dunbar; first prize, best jar canned beans, E. A. Chisholm; first prize, best jar canned peaches, R. E. Doss, R. F. D., No. 2, Augusta, Ga.; first prize, best jar canned pears, Rosa Lamback, R. F. D., No. 4, Augusta, Ga.; first prize, best jar canned blackberries; second prize, best jar canned blackberries, Ella Benning; first prize, best quart home-made vinegar, Rachael Culbreth; second prize, best quart artichoke pickles, Hattie Hamilton; first prize, sweet pickled peaches, T. T. Gartrell, Aonia, Ga.; first prize, sweet pears pickles, Mary E. Kilpatrick; second prize, sweet green tomato pickles, Mary Collins, Delph. Ga.; first prize, quart chow-chow pickles, Sarah Brown, The Hill, Augusta, Ga.; first prize, best quart cabbage pickles, Chancey McKinnie; first prize, stuffed pepper pickles, Jessie Ryans; second prize, best two pounds butter, Francis Short, second prize.

In Fancy Work.

Annie Dunbar, best night gown, first prize; Essie Bussey, apron, first prize; Sabrie Ketch, child's dress, second prize; Annie Dixon, Culverton, Ga., best set table pieces, second prize; Mabelle Wimberly, best embroidery shirtwaist finished, first prize; Sarah Mance, best embroidery shirt waist finished, second prize; Leola Bennett, best white center piece, second prize; Dollie Toney, best colored center piece, first prize; Johnnie Lawson, best colored center piece, second prize; best tray cover, Carrie L. Ketch, first prize; Lizzie Lark Williams, best sofa pillow (colored), first prize; Maude DeRena Parks, best lace square, second prize; Jennie Chapple, best pillow shams, drawn work, first prize; Rosa Williams, best silk quilt, first prize; best worsted quilt, Cornelia Keith, first prize; best cotton patch quilt, finished, C. C. Collier, first prize; cotton patch work quilt, Carrie Harrison, second prize; best crocheted slippers, Florida Monroe, Thomasville, Ga., first prize; best

collection crocheted work, Eula Johnson, Thomasville, Ga.; first prize; Julia Borum, best crocheted shawl, second prize; best knitted scarf, Bithey Allen, first prize; best fancy purse of any kind, Dollie Toney, first prize; Mattie Chapple, best fancy purse, second prize; best collection of fancy articles by one exhibitor, Lula Booker, first prize; best blackberry wine, Marietta James, first prize; best blackberry wine, Sarah Brown, second prize; best cherry wine, Lula Booker, second prize; best scuppernong wine, Amanda Dove, first prize; best grape wine, Lula Booker, second prize; best sun bonnet, first prize, Annie Dunbar; Della Brooks, Ridge Springs, S. C., best log cabin quilt.

Cakes, Breads, Etc.

Best pound cake, Annie L. Williams, second prize; best caramel cake, Susie Coles, first prize; best chocolate cake, Huldah Norman (Mr. J. P. Armstrong's cook), first prize; handsomest decorated cake, Harriet V. Borum, second prize; best loaf home-made bread, Rachel Culbreth, first prize; best loaf home-made bread, Emma Holmes (cook for Mr. John Phinizy), second prize; best plate beaten biscuits, Mary Bell (cook for Mr. George R. Stearns), first prize; best crabapple jelly, Annie Chinn, Modoc, S. C., first prize; best glass haw jelly, A. M. Sherill, first prize; best glass plum jelly, Ella Brooks, Ridge Springs, S. C., first prize; best glass blackberry jelly, Francis S. Short, Columbia County, first prize; best jar of preserved peaches, Jessie Ryans, first prize; best watermelon rind preserves, Carrie Harrison, first prize; best jar preserved pears, Mary E. Kilpatrick, first prize; best jar preserved figs, Victoria Taylor, first prize; for best collection of preserves, Viola Clark, North Augusta, first prize.

Annie Dunbar, the wife of Prof. H. S. Dunbar of Paine College, receives the \$5 offered by Mr. D. J. Kern, the fish dealer on Campbell street, for the prize winner who received the greatest number blue ribbons. She won first for canned tomatoes, first for bonnet, and first for night gown.

The awards in the K. of D. drill were as follows:

First prize, Damon, Co. A, Captain J. L. Jenkins; second prize, Pythian Company B, Captain S. B. Harris. Individual prizes: First, Captain John L. Jenkins; second prize, Peter Thomas; third prize, Lieutenant James Glasscock.

The cadet company of boys also received a first prize, but had no competition. The judges were: Lewis E. Mosley, John A. Norflett, J. C. Lokey, and T. J. Walker.

The horse show awards on Tuesday

were as follows:

First prize, Will Peake; second prize, Warren Smalley; best jack, first prize, Reuben E. Ross; colts (two classes) first prizes. Sam Lee and Richard Clark; second prizes, John Tobin and Press Walker; single team, first prize, Sam Lee, second prize, William Willborn; double team, first prize, Julia Dent; second prize, Ben Jackson; best milk or dairy wagon, Albert Taylor; best hack, Marion Johnson; best horse, Milton Williams. Judges were: S. S. Johnson, Wm Youngblood and Charles J. Floyd.

Next to the races on yesterday, the most interesting event was the Grand Annual Baby Show; and the crowd that was attracted by this feature yesterday was greater than on any day in the previous history of the association. The following babies were entered:

Marion Bell, 4 months old, by Bessie Bell; Joseph C. Lokey, 18 months old, by Rebecca Lokey; Geraldine Johnson, 8 months old, by Emma Johnson; Constance Boring, 18 months old, by Minnie Boring; Annie Louise Harper, 10 months old, by Mattie Harper; Harold B. Green, 6 months old, by Charity Green; Uerlita Louise Hughes, 11 months old, by Sarah Hughes; William Henry Miller, 6 and one-half months old, by Bertha L. Miller; Oscar Frederick Irving, 9 months old, by Meta Irving; Willie Amelia Burns, 3 years and 8 months old, by Leah Hill Burns, and Eloise Avery, 18 months old, by Maud Crawford.

The following prizes in this show were awarded in a neat little speech by Rev. R. J. McCann, D. D., the popular pastor of Cumming Grove Church on The Hill: Best dressed baby, first prize, Willie Amelia Burns; first prize for babies under 12 months old, divided between Wm. Henry Miller and Oscar Frederick Irving; first prize for babies between 1 and 2 years old, Joseph C. Lokey. The prizes were \$2 each.

The racing card on yesterday was the best ever given by the Negro fair association and drew large crowds of people—nearly 2,000 people having entered the grounds during the day. The races for tomorrow will be even better than those yesterday, and tomorrow being children's day, the crowd is bound to be immense.

Dadeville, Alabama
The Messenger
11-24-12.

Editor of The Messenger: Presuming you and your readers are interested in what your colored friends have done and are doing in all parts of the country, we have decided to

give a short account of the Tallapoosa County Colored Fair held at New Adka, Alabama, November 14-16, 1912.

T. J. Edwards, our efficient county supervisor of colored schools in this county, will give you an extended notice of same, no doubt, covering a detailed account of exhibits and its success through a financial standpoint. I only write to give you some of the impressions made upon a white man who has watched from the dawn of freedom of the race to the present hour every indication of moral, social, intellectual and material growth and development among his colored friends.

Here from their conduct, behavior and the exhibition of their industrial pursuits and achievements displayed along various lines of business, in manual and domestic science, the colored man has outlived the day

when he feels an education lifts him above the field of usefulness in productive industry and that education is only to give opportunity to play gentleman in idle ease with folded hands and sit up and look consequential. Fast they are beginning to learn the real import to them in an education is to fit them for greater fitness to achieve in industrial pursuits by intelligent application of skill acquired by study. Indeed, the wisdom of your own great Booker T. Washington in founding for the race industrial education as a basis for development and race uplift is becoming more a demonstrated fact as we study the rapid strides being made by the black man, in the evidence given out in his uniform courtesy accorded the white man, and his disposition to pattern after him in what goes to make up true citizenship.

The farm displays great evidence that he is becoming a factor in agricultural productions and the display in all kinds of needle work and

domestic science shows skill and artistic beauty in the use of the needle and scissors among the women.

Another evidence of the refining and elevating influence of the right kind of education is seen in the order and decorum observed at their public gatherings and the manner and style of their dress, both male and female. The effort at gaudy display and show in dress is fast giving way to real taste and style. Cleanliness and neatness, as well as cleanliness, seem to claim their attention.

Another evidence of their advancement is to be observed in the growing interest taken by parents in their children in preparing for their good environments, in encouraging them to attend day school, church and Sabbath school, helping to mold them into a higher type of womanhood and manhood.

Good men and women of both races must co-operate to eliminate the vicious and bad among them and stress that which will give to each race the highest ideal of true nobility of character, and will prepare the races for generous rivalry in helpfulness along right lines of a happy, contented industrial citizenship.

I cannot close this article without according praise to your Mr. T. J. Edwards, who has made possible the county fair in Tallapoosa County and the fine exhibits in industrial work, by his untiring efforts in the schools and communities, offered through the aid of Dr. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Fund. The colored people of the South, as well as the best white people, are willing to accord him the praise due his untiring labors in securing these results so beneficial to a proper understanding among the races and a proper appreciation of the obligations resting upon our leaders in educational thought and procedure.

Respectfully,

J. P. OLIVER.